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LOCAL NOTICES.

Ladies' Sailor Hats,
At the Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue.

Twenty-five Barrels
Pure North Carolina pine tar for sale at Jos. H. Fleming's, 84 Market street. Have some to put up in two gallon cases, for sale very low.

Boys' Sailor Hats,
At the Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue.

A Complete Establishment.
One of the most complete and systematic establishments of its class in the city is that of H. Oppenheimer, the well-known merchant tailor, No. 82 Market street. Mr. Oppenheimer has had the advantage of an experience extending over a period of nineteen years, and is enabled to meet the demands of the patrons of Pittsburgh, through an intimate knowledge of their wants. He has on hand the very best quality of material of every description, employs a first-class cutter, is prompt in meeting his appointments, and prides himself upon the system adopted in his establishment, and the character of the work produced. Recently Mr. Oppenheimer remodelled his entire establishment, which is now one of the handsomest on the street. His assortment of furnishing goods is complete, enabling the purchaser to obtain anything from an umbrella at a dollar, to the best made shirt of the finest material. In a word, his stock is so diversified as to enable any one to obtain the present article he may want. We advise those who desire to secure serviceable or elegant suits, made in the latest modes, to give Mr. Oppenheimer a call, satisfied that they will find in his establishment not only the article they require, but an accommodating spirit and prompt attention.

Men and Boys' Scotch Caps,
At the Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue.

Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.
You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dyes at McClarren & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, Diamond, near Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGNS.

Silk Driving Caps,
At the Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue.

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STATE NEWS.

E. H. Cowper, of Cleveland, where he has a wife and family, was married last week in Erie to a young lady from Buffalo. The day after the wedding he was committed to the jail in the Erie jail, where he awaits trial for bigamy.

A man named Adam King was murdered at Meadville on Friday night, robbed and thrown into French creek. The body was discovered on Sunday morning, and bore marks of murderous usage.

The Titusville *Herald* says: The killing of deer in Forest county at this time is not only a violation of the game law, but an outrage on common sense. Any sportsman who will kill a deer in September, because it is useless to do so. The meat is not fit to eat. The does are generally lean and poor, and the fawns, which are too young and small to kill, do not have, as yet, any communication which exhibits such a spirit.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.
The customs receipts last week were $5,501,666.

REASSESSMENT OF INCOMES.
Commissioner Delano has determined to thoroughly sift the income assessments, and to this end has appointed a large number of assistant assessors, whose duties will be to reassess incomes. The commissions have already been issued, and the work will commence in the latter part of September.

SHIPMENTS OF TOBACCO.
Accounts from Richmond state that during August there were shipped from that city 109,000 pounds of chewing and 4,000 pounds of smoking tobacco.

PERSONAL.
Hon. Giles A. Smith, Second Assistant Postmaster General, left this evening for New York State, to be absent a week or ten days.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

His Movements in Washington, Pa. Public Reception on Saturday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, PA., September 16, 1869.

President Grant was waited upon last evening at the residence of his kinsman, W. W. Smith, Esq., by a number of leading citizens of this county and Greene county. Mr. Donley, member of Congress from this District, also called and paid his respects. Later in the evening the colored band of the village serenaded the President to the Legislature, and a Republican Sheriff, Clerk, Assessor and Commissioner. The Democrats elected a Probate Judge and a Treasurer, who ran on the People's ticket. Pueblo, Los Guimanos counties give increased Republican majorities, and Clear Creek county, as far as heard from, gives a Republican majority.

AGUSTA, ME., September 16.—Returns from 331 cities and towns give Chamberlain 47,671, Smith 39,708, Hickborn 3,979. Hichborn's vote will not exceed 4,000, and Chamberlain's majority will be 7,960. The Senate stands twenty-seven Republicans, three Democrats, and one doubtful. The House will probably stand one hundred and twenty-six Republicans, and twenty-five Democrats.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Reception of Eastern Odd Fellows—Anniversary of Mexican Independence—First Through Freight Train from Chicago—Shipment of Treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 16.—The eastern members of the United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows reached here to-day. The San Francisco brethren turned out in force, and escorted them to the California theater, where the Grand representatives were formally received.

The Mexican residents to-day celebrated the fifty-ninth anniversary of the independence of Mexico. Salutes were fired from Fort Alcatraz and Mare Island Navy Yard. The national flag of Mexico was displayed beside that of the United States.

Gen. Thomas and staff have returned from Alaska.

The first through freight train from Chicago arrived at Alameda to-day.

The base ball clubs are preparing for the reception of the Red Stockings of Cincinnati.

The shipments of treasure to New York the past week by railroad were $318,000.

The Pioneers' excursion left Sacramento for New York to-day.

CHICAGO.

Proceedings of the Episcopal Diocesan Convention.

CHICAGO, September 16.—In the Episcopal Diocesan Convention this morning, the Committee on Legislation, to whom was referred the revision of Canon 20, unanimously recommended the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, An ecclesiastical court was recently organized in this diocese under the laws of the church, in pursuance of the provisions of canon XX. of the diocese, for the trial of a presbyter, presented for trial; and whereas, the proceedings of said court were enjoined by civil court, and the convention having duly considered the official acts of the Bishop and the proceedings, during said decisions as published or the said ecclesiastical court in said case, and also the published opinion of the Hon. Murry Hoffman, respecting the proceedings in said case, do resolve as follows:

First, That the acts and proceedings of the bishop in said case were in accordance with the law and usage of this church.

Second, That said ecclesiastical court was lawfully and properly organized under said canon XX., and its things and proceedings were substantially correct, and were in accordance with the usages, rules and canons of this church, and as we believe were wrongfully interfered with by the civil court.

The report of the committee was debated at length, and after attempts to refer it to various committees, the Rev. Dr. Eglance offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That this convention having no doubt as to the meaning and provisions of certain canons called in question in a certain case of a clergyman in this diocese, refuses to take any action in the matter, lest it should seem open to the imputation in the popular mind that they thus sought to prejudice the course of the proceedings now pending this Convention claims the right to interpret its own canons at any time when it may seem expedient, but declined to do so at this juncture, lest their motives should seem to be called forth by motives of which its members would not even be suspected.

Lively extended remarks on the subject by Rev. Dr. Wallace, Rev. Dr. Pierce, of Springfield, offered the following as a substitute for the whole:

WHEREAS, Canon XX. has been variously construed, this convention declares that the meaning of the petitions in dispute is as follows: First, section 2 of canon XX. of this diocese is mandatory, not restrictive in its force, and does not exclude the Bishop from instituting an inquiry into the conduct of any minister whenever he shall think it necessary to do so. Second, section 4 of said canon will not provide for or allow of any challenge of members of the court, save as to the right to reject from the eight presbyters named by the Bishop may be in the nature of a challenge. Third, the said canon is mandatory in its force, and does not exclude

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1869.

OUR Spanish dispatches are growing in interest. Minister SICKLES is making things lively, as everybody knew he would—keeping all the while within the President's instructions. Previous reports to the effect that the great powers have expressed a willingness to coalesce with Spain to preserve Cuba in her possession, are disputed in a report to-day. Spain is making a desperate effort to reinforce the Captain General of Cuba, and make the approaching dying struggle respectable.

THE Republican party in Chicago is run by a ring. The ceremony of meeting in Convention and nominating candidates was gone through with a few days ago, but the ticket fails to secure the support of the Republican press, which very properly refuses to support longer nominations not fit to be made. Commenting on the proceedings the *Tribune* says:

"The unanimity by which the delegates to the Convention were elected shows that there is a body of leading citizens in the background who did not participate in the proceedings, and were not represented in the Convention. There will undoubtedly be an opposition ticket of some kind nominated. For our own part, we shall wait and see what kind of a ticket is offered to us by the other wing of the Republican party, or what shape the opposition movement takes."

When the Republican press refuse to be bound by the action of the rings a state of sound health in the party will soon follow. It is in this way that the interest of the party will be best served and the public welfare protected.

THE CAMERONS are trying to keep up their game of making the country believe that they are GRANT's keepers. Telegrams continue to be showered over the country, setting forth that the President's visit to Pennsylvania is at their instance, and that its meaning is that "DON" CAMERON is going into the Cabinet. The impudence and impostore of this thing has already been exposed, but that don't matter a whit with the CAMERONS. They let fly the lying telegrams all the faster. As a specimen of the second addition we quote the following from the Chicago *Republican:*

"WASHINGTON, September 16.—The cossigers are again busy to-night in trying to solve the Cabinet puzzle in connection with the announcement to-day that the President is extending his tour into the State of Pennsylvania, accompanied by senator Scott and other prominent Pennsylvanians. The report is published that he is trying to obtain the submission of the leading Republicans of the State in reference to a successor of Gen. Rawlins as Secretary of War, and that the appointment will soon be made. In spite of the President's denial, the superintendence of the President, added to the fact of General Grant's intimacy with his father, Senator Cameron, seem to be almost conclusive evidence to the Washington Cabinet makers that the Superintendent will receive the appointment. The result is the impression to-night that no other names in connection with the War Office are mentioned."

THE *Tribune* says: "We are authorized by Mr. Boutwell to say that there is not the slightest foundation that any personal differences ever existed between him self and the late secretary of War in reference to the recognition of Cuba, or upon any other subject."

This will be bad news for the CAMERONS, who have been as busy as rats in a cellar creating the impression that between Gen. GRANT and Mr. BOUTWELL existed a coldness. Acting on the impression created by their own reports, they have resorted to every artifice within their abundant resources to take advantage of the break which they had come to predict with confidence. They smelt the Treasury afar off, and their fingers itched to get into it. Hence the systematic attempts to shove "Don" forward, and hence also the schemes to capture Gen. GRANT and take the administration generally under their protection. But they overacted. The scheme exploded by too much pressure. President GRANT and Secretary BOUTWELL are bound together in the warmest personal friendship. The President has not a more ardent supporter in or out of the Cabinet than Secretary BOUTWELL, and for no member of the Cabinet has the President a warmer personal regard or greater official confidence than Secretary BOUTWELL. Finding this out, the CAMERONS "broke" for the War Department. But they will meet with no greater success there. The only thing they can do with success, in the present state of the case, is to retire altogether.

NOW IS THE TIME.

From the time the nominations for Councilmen are made, up till the close of the official year, many good citizens do little else than find fault with the manner in which the city legislation is conducted, and in which the financial affairs are managed. We do not mean to censure—we have well-grounded these complaints are. Our purpose is to awaken attention to the fact that the nominations for the Councils of 1870 will be made within a few days, and to urge the importance of selecting competent, faithful and reliable representatives. If the taxpayers of the city wish to have their affairs judiciously and honestly administered, they must nominate judicious and honest men for Councils. If they are indifferent about the matter—as we fear most of them are—they will stay away from the primary meetings, and allow the nominations to be controlled by those who are either place-seekers themselves or who expect to use the men whom they select when the city offices are to be filled or the city contracts awarded. It is worse than folly for men who willfully neglect their duties at the primary meetings to indulge in fault-finding the balance of the year. What voter does not know full well that the Councils are virtually constituted when the nominations are made? As the nominations are good or bad, so will the Councils be. This, indeed, should not be so; but so it is—and so it will continue until a better system for making nominations is adopted. How important, then, that every voice should be heard and every vote felt in the primary elections? How absurd it is for several hundred intelligent, thinking, prudent men, in each ward, to so utterly neglect their own interests as to allow a few score of self-interested persons to fill all the offices; and then, in ten days after, stultify themselves by walking up to the polls and voting for men whom they know to be unfit and untrustworthy? The majority of the voters in a ward, when they combine to pass judgment upon the merits of candidates, are seldom mistaken in their conclusions; whereas the rings and cliques, who usually control the nominations, are seldom correct in their selections. These and other reasons have long since satisfied the disinterested masses of the Republican party that some better system should be adopted for making nominations; but until that time comes every good citizen should make the best of the present mode. Republicans of Pittsburgh now is the time to make your votes tell. Now is the time to make your influence felt. Now is the time to secure a faithful and honest administration of the city affairs during the ensuing year. If you wilfully neglect your duty now you should forever after hold your peace.

GETTING ALARMED.

The "Free Trader," which, as its title indicates, is the advocate of absolute free trade and direct taxation to support the Government, takes Senator SHERMAN to task for favoring a tariff for revenue. Till quite recently the free trade agitation was supported by a united and happy set of theorists, who, when they set out, seemed to have paid little heed to the question of revenue for the support of the Government. The true-blue, British-Ingrain free trader, of course, knew that free trade meant direct taxation. But little was said about that till those who had been caught in the meshes of the theory, as they reasoned round the circle, began to perceive that while free trade was beautiful in theory it would not do in practice, so long as we had a Government to support and were in no condition to stand further direct taxation. There was, therefore, very naturally a hasty retreat from naked free trade, and a prompt joining of the revenue tariff standard by these new converts. Official statements just published inform us that the receipts from customs the last year amounted to nearly one hundred and eighty millions of dollars, not much less than which, in view of the gold necessities of the Government, can be thought of. Of course the free trade idea is to tax the people directly for this large amount. It is not surprising that papers like the Chicago *Tribune*, while they criticise the protective features of the present tariff, should protest that they are not for naked free trade, but for a revenue tariff. To raise one hundred and eighty millions of revenue annually, there must be discriminating duties, and discrimination will necessarily be protection. The tendency of popular sentiment is in favor of increasing rather than diminishing tariff duties, and of lessening the more direct internal taxation, especially the odious income tax. We might perhaps with safety leave with a committee of these revenue tariff gentlemen the entire question. By the time they had listened to the appeals of the people for a reduction of the internal taxes, for the cutting down or total abolition of the income tax, made an intelligent examination of the relations of Protection to internal taxation, and adjusted the several parts to the whole subject, and considered the inexorable needs of the government, they would probably be convinced that a little protection and no free trade at all had better be infused into our policy. It is this that seems to trouble the free trade organ. And well it may, for it will be as impossible to give up stiff tariff duties as it will to abandon internal taxation altogether.

OUR NORTHERN BOUNDARY AND OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Commencing on the Pacific ocean at the forty-ninth degree of latitude, our northern boundary line pursues a directly east course on that parallel through some thirty degrees of longitude to the Lake of the Woods. Through all this distance it is perfectly straight. From the Lake of the Woods it follows the river which is the outlet of that lake through Rainy Lake and other small lakes to Lake Superior, its general direction in doing so being Southeast; but, as it follows the windings of the river and lakes, it is very crooked. It then passes through Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario to the St. Lawrence river, which it follows to the northeast corner of New York. It then leaves the river and goes through the country a little north of east to the west line of Maine, which it follows, going only a little east of north, to the northwest corner of that State. Across the north end of Maine it is quite crooked, and from the northeast corner of that State its course is almost due south to the Bay of Fundy.

At the Lake of the Woods it is in the 49th degree of latitude, at its most southwardly point in Lake Erie it is only 41 degrees and 47 minutes North. In passing through that distance, therfore, it has declined from a straight line in upon or through 7 degrees and 13 minutes of latitude. The northeast corner of Maine is 47 degrees and 31 minutes north. In going to that point from its most southwardly point in Lake Erie our boundary line has returned north through 5 degrees and 44 minutes of latitude, and only wants 1 degree and 29 minutes of being as far north as it is at the Lake of the Woods.

The triangle that is scooped out from us by this southerly bend in our boundary line includes almost the whole of Upper and Lower Canada. It contains Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and every other city and town in the Canadas worth naming. If the boundary line was carried all the way through to the Atlantic on the 49th parallel of latitude, it would give us the whole of the northern chain of the lakes, the whole of the St. Lawrence river to its southern outlet into the gulf of the same name, about the whole of the Canadas, the whole of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and almost the whole of New Foundland. Instead of us having these, however, the bends in our boundary line give them all to Great Britain, bringing the British territory to within a hundred miles of the Virginia line, and during the rebellion almost cut the loyal territory of the United States in two in the middle. The rebels in Virginia and the rebel and Copperhead refugees in Canada were almost in speaking distance of one another, and by traveling at night and lying by during the day in some disloyal hiding place, they could pass from the one place to the other in thirty-six hours, and by employing Northern disloyalists who could travel both night and day, they could convey news and letters and documents back or forward from one to another in less than twenty-four hours. From a line drawn between Sandusky, the most southerly corner of Lake Erie, and Cape Charles at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, our territory stretches northeastwardly in a long narrow strip between the Atlantic coast and Canada line, which have almost the same general direction; and the State of Maine is actually bounded on three sides by British territory. All the inhabited territory owned by Great Britain in North America, east of the Lake of the Woods, is scooped out of the United States; it all naturally belongs to us, and cannot be allowed to remain the property of a nation so continually and so bitterly hostile to us as Great Britain has always been, without a risk that every consideration of prudence forbids us to encounter.

Besides the extraordinary position that Great Britain occupies towards us on the North, that Government by her possessions in the West Indies and on the Atlantic northwest of us commands almost our whole coast on the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. From Halifax or Nassau she can reach any of our Atlantic ports by only a few hours' sailing, and our ports on the Gulf are still nearer to her West India possessions. Our experience all through the rebellion ought to teach us the danger of having so bad a neighbor so near us,—and the necessity of having her removed to a safer distance.

We have on our hands a controversy with Great Britain in regard to the fact of her taking part with the Southern rebels by acknowledging in them, from the very start, all the attributes of an independent nation at war with us, and entitled to as full an extent as we were to be treated as a nation at war, and in actually so treating them; and in regard to the depredations on our commerce all through the rebellion, and even after it had been put down, committed by her vessels sailing sometimes under her flag and sometimes under the rebel flag. This controversy requires to be settled. The sooner it is settled the better it will be for all parties, for the longer it is put off the harder it will be to settle. In regard to this controversy our government occupies just now a very uncomfortable position. We are the injured party; it is ourselves that have the claim for damages; it is, therefore, for us to prosecute it if it is to be prosecuted at all. But we have ceased to prosecute it, and we have done so, our leading politicians and newspapers say, in order to punish Great Britain. Our course, say they, is to 'chide our time" until she gets into a war with some other power or with some of her colonies, and then play the same game towards her that she played towards us during our rebellion. The first objection to this course is its extreme dishonesty. We charge Great Britain with acting a most unprincipled, villainous part towards us, and what this course proposes for us to do is to wait till we get a chance and then act the same unprincipled part towards her. It is the same as if a man who had a horse stolen from him should, instead of prosecuting the thief, wait until he got a chance and then steal a couple of horses from him. It proposes that we shall go down to the level of dishonesty that Great Britain occupies instead of requiring her to come up to the level of honesty that we occupy, and which international law requires all nations to occupy.

The next objection to the course is its puerility. The notion that we can punish Great Britain by not asking her to pay her debts and holding the claim as a rod over her, is simply idiotic. Instead of us holding the claim as a rod over her, she and Spain are holding it as a rod over us. Great Britain says: the rule you ask us to apply to you, requires you to guard our Canada frontier from the inroads of the Fenians. We agree to what she says, but we should urge our claim against her, and, regardless of expense, keep sufficient troops on that frontier to drive the Fenians away. Spain says the same in regard to the sympathisers with the rebels against her authority in Cuba, and we put into operation the whole power of the government both by sea and land to protect her from those sympathisers. So completely have England and Spain got our authorities in the State department under cowe by shaking this rod over them that they seem afraid to look the very lowest hangers-on about either the English or Spanish embassies in the face. It is time that all this was stopped.

In making a settlement with Great Britain, our boundaries ought to be, and must be readjusted. So imperative is the necessity for this, that we ought to make it a *sine qua non* in our negotiations with her. Every day is making this necessity more manifest. The Canadian peninsula, by running down between our Eastern and Western possessions, requires our railroads between those possessions to make a long detour to the South to get round the lakes, whereas, if we owned that peninsula, we could go across it in traveling between the East and the West, and thereby save largely in distance. So thoroughly have our railroad managers become impressed with the disadvantages they labor under from this cause, that it is said they are buying up the stock of the Great Western Railroad across the Canada peninsula for the purpose of getting control of it and making it virtually an American road. It must be apparent to every one that this will tend to complicate still more our relations with Great Britain, and be a very fruitful source of disputes between that Government and ours.

THE New York *Times*, referring to the nominations to be made in that State, says "there are aspirants for positions whose record should condemn them to perpetual retirement. There are Legislators whose antecedents should be an enduring barrier to re-election." The *Times* proceeds to inculcate the only safe principle for a party to pursue, which is, to instantly reject candidates of the latter class. New York is afflicted by evils very similar to those which press upon Pennsylvania. The desire to go to the Legislature by men who have in view the sale of their votes and influence for money, prevails in that as well as this State. It is a shameful fact that men of this low and debased order have been placed in nomination in different parts of our State, and who insist on taking an expression of the people in regard to them. The time has fully come when Republicans should combine to defeat candidates of this description. If ever we intend to correct the evils resulting from sending bad men to the Legislature, the beginning must be made at once. It cannot be too soon. The members of the Republican party owe it to their organization to array themselves against corruptionists wherever they are found in nomination. One sincere, earnest effort of this kind will go far to reform future conventions. So long as voters continue to ratify bad nominations, just so long will they continue to be made.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A telegraph from Cracow announces that the superioress of the Carmelite convent and her assistant, arrested with reference to the case of Bartana Ubryk, the imprisoned nun, have been set at liberty by a judicial order.

Some additional particulars relative to the mastodon found in Salem county, New Jersey, are given by the Trenton *Gazette*. It proves to be the largest skeleton of the kind in the world, being larger than the one at the British Museum. Its head measures five feet in length, and two feet six inches between the eyes; the ribs are five feet long. Several only a part of the leg bones have been found. The work of excavating for the remainder of the skeleton, is to be resumed. Curiosity seekers have broken off pieces and defaced parts of it.

When Rosecrans was falling back from Chickamauga, he called his staff around him and asked for a pencil. Every one of the staff fell in his pocket, but nary pencil did he find. The General, flashing his eyes upon them, with much bitterness of tone, remarked: "If I had asked you for a corkscrew, every one of you would have had one."

French ingenuity has invented a new amusement for persons waiting for the appearance of those on whom they call. A lady in Paris has had placed in her drawing room an immense marble shell in which are to be seen a great number of fishes of various species. A gentleman called upon her the other day. "Madame is at her toilette," said the servant, "but if, while waiting for her, Monsieur would like to pass his time in fishing, he will find here hooks, lines and baits. As for fish, the shell is full of them."

At Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa, there is printed a paper called the *West African Herald*, the entire staff—proprietor, editor and compositor—being real natives. Amongst the names of the agents who receive subscriptions and supply papers is the following: At Winnebah, Henry Ahquah, king of Winnebah. His sable Majesty is also agent for the same paper for the Gomooah district.

It is said that when, as was supposed Adah Isaacs Menken's body was transferred from its humble resting place in Pere la Chaise and placed under an Egyptian obelisk at Mount Parnasse, the wrong coffin, and consequently the wrong corpse was taken. Thus, while an humble unknown sleeps under the monument, Miss Menken's wish, that none but the simplest memorial should mark her grave, has been unintentionally carried out.

The London *Times* notices the fact that the subscription for the £36,000 eight per cents. bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railway Company at 80½, has closed, having been favorably received not only in London but in Paris and Frankfort. These bonds are guaranteed by the State of Alabama, as well as by 1,000,000 acres of land granted by the Federal Government.

It is estimated that the next monthly statement will show a decrease of the public debt of from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000.

TRADE in New York, we are assured, is now very good. Not only the dry goods dealers, but the grocers, the boot and shoe, drugs and medicines, hardware and "Yankee notion" merchants are receiving as many orders as they can well execute, compelling them to keep their packers at work far into the night. It is the opinion of those who are best qualified to judge, that the aggregate business from now till the middle of October will be the best in many years. As a general thing, cash or very short credit is the rule, and business, hence, is on a healthy and conservative basis.

THE recent inter-collegiate boat race has had the very natural effect of arousing an unusual interest in the manly art of rowing, and the New York city clubs are adding a great many new names to their rolls of membership. These clubs have not lacked for members, however, since the dates of their organization, but the majority have done little more than pay occasional visits to the boat houses or parade their connection with such and such a club. The new members, on the contrary, are generally desirous of perfecting themselves in the science of "pulling," and as the exercise is productive of great enjoyment and conducive to good health, the present fever promises a different termination from that which accompanied the introduction of the velocipede.

THE carillon of bells at the St. Joseph's Cathedral in Buffalo were listened to by the devout Catholics of that city for the first time last Sunday. They are forty-three in number, were manufactured in France, and are the third largest chime in the world. The bells are played by a key-board attached to the carillon and independent of a key-board is a clock, which, by delicate machinery, is made to play any required tune on the bells by means of 123 hammers arranged on the outside of the bells. The clock also strikes the hour, half and quarter hours. In honor of the first performance of the bells, Bishop Ryan celebrated Pontifical High Mass last Sunday morning, officiated at Vespers in the afternoon and preached a sermon in the evening, the carillon being played by the organist of the cathedral.

THE London *Post* of September 2 has the following remarks: "A discussion has just arisen in the papers about the state of religion in Germany, and it is certainly an interesting one. If we could present to our readers one illuminated disc showing the Christian religion as it was interpreted at the beginning of this century, and another exhibiting its prevailing phases at the present day, it would be seen at a glance what a revolution is taking place in religious thought. * * * From hostility to religion itself the steps are not many to absolute and stern antagonism to all that comes of religion. The churches, the prayer book, sacraments, holy orders, public worship, and all the means and appliances for enacting the rites and propagating the principles of Christianity, are held to be so many forms of human error, or so many outbursts of ignorance, enthusiasm or superstition; as if the conscience of mankind went for nought and the traditions of well nigh 2,000 years were worthless."

ONE of the Oxford crew writes to the London *Times* to say how easily the race was won. He says: "We of course expected, as we had started a certain distance above the Aqueduct, to row an equal distance above the Ship; but after rowing about that distance and finding we had not yet reached the judge, we began to think whether the flagboat might not have been forgotten. I myself looked round and could see nothing of it; we even called to some people in a boat to know where it was, and they said they could not see it; so we paddled on and eventually came to it, so far on that we kept on grumbling and talking as we rowed along, and I even said to Yarborough I vote we stop, for I am not going to row much further.' All this time we were rowing leisurely, as the race was safe; but the Harvard men were still rowing on hard with that pluck and determination with which they rowed all through the race, and it may therefore be readily conceived that they gained on us considerably, and the 'fiat' of the judge is doubtless correct."

ABOUT two miles south of Utica is a little place called New York Mills, where that celebrated cotton cloth is manufactured which is considered by many superior to the Waumsutta. Mr. Samuel Campbell, one of the proprietors of the mills, resides here. He lives most sumptuously, and is a great importer of English stock of all kinds. Mr. Campbell is a very liberal man, so much so that the workmen in his manufactories live in the fairest of little cottages, and think the sun rises and sets on his account. When he heard that Grant was about to visit Utica, he determined, if possible, that the President should pass a day and a night at the New York Mills. Accordingly, he improvised a rustic reception, had the roads swept, the cottages whitewashed, the manufactory festooned with flags, and mottoes and words of welcome erected. Finally, he paid $15,000 for a new barouche in which to carry the President from the depot to his residence. All in vain. About $20,000 were spent altogether, but the inopportune death of Secretary Rawlins put an end to Mr. Campbell's expectations and expenditures.

THE senior editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, on his return from a two months' stay in the North and East, remarks that "with public opinion at the North far more tolerant than ever before, with an earnest disposition there to carry capital to the South rather than to take it away, and with a bountiful crop insuring independence at home, we may all be hopeful. The future of the South will be one of progress and improvements."

The *Picayune*, referring to the cotton product, says the crop of 1865 and 1866 is estimated at 860,000 bales; for 1866 and 1867 at 1,910,858; for 1867 and 1868 at 2,420,833; and for 1868 and 1869 at 2,450,000.

Hopeful for the future, the *Picayune* adds, that as the political power of the South has been considerably increased by Radical legislation, it will, with its great productive capital, take a higher position in the public affairs than ever. It is or must be allied with all the States on and bordering on the Mississippi, and such a union will control the affairs of the country.

THE SABINE.

The Story of the Attempt to Blow up the Frigate and the Hanging of Sailors.

Notwithstanding the authorized statement put forth from Washington that there has been no mutiny on board of the frigate *Sabine*, there is a mystery in the case. Foreign letters and papers by the latest steamer give the particulars of the alleged mutiny and execution of the mutineers with extraordinary particularity for an invention. The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* writes that on the preceding Saturday morning, it was discovered that a match had already been lit to blow the ship up. The discovery was made in time to frustrate the terrible purpose. The commander on board the *Sabine* immediately commenced an inquiry, which led to the discovery of a plot having for its object the destruction of the American frigate and of the whole of its *personnel*. The authors of this wicked attempt did not recoil before the prospect of a certain death in order to satisfy their savage vengeance. Twenty-two sailors were placed in irons, and seven were condemned to be hung immediately. Before executing them, the commandant of the *Sabine* applied to the competent authority at Cherbourg for permission to carry out the sentence on the spot, but this permission was not granted. The *Sabine*, therefore, immediately lifted her anchor, put out to sea, and was barely quitted the roadstead when ropes working on pulleys hoisted the guilty wretches into the air. Several boatmen, who happened to be behind the mole, were witnesses of this sad spectacle."

CROP CORRESPONDENCE.

An Abundant Grain Harvest—The Wool Production—How to Get Fair Prices.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

As the columns of your valuable paper are open to all correspondents on crops, &c., I take the liberty of giving you a brief article upon that subject, having just returned from an excursion, (of over fifty miles in area,) from the city, in Washington county, and the southern part of Allegheny county. I was struck with the appearance of things along the road and in view. Meadows were dotted over with stacks of hay. Barns were filled with the precious cereals, and in many places twice the amount was stacked out, spacious barns not being sufficient for so abundant a harvest, the greatest of any for the past twenty years. Some farmers are threshing their grain, and the yields were astonishing every person. One farmer told me he threshed one hundred and ninety dozens of wheat, and had one hundred and ninety-seven bushels. Another threshed fourteen dozen and had nineteen bushels, weighing sixty-four pounds to the bushel. Another farmer told me he threshed one hundred and forty dozens of oats, which yielded four hundred and twenty bushels, and the best oats he ever raised. Now when "Dame Nature" has smiled upon the husbandman so abundantly, is there any cause for the poor laboring man to pay eight or ten dollars per barrel for flour? I will and must answer yes! So long as we have a class in our midst "that toils not, neither do they spin, and yet Solomon, in all his glory is not arrayed like one of them."

Now the same is applicable to the wool grower, and you know Washington county is world-renowned for staple wool. Her wools are known and sought after in all our Eastern markets, and the grower receives the small sum of 22c, 40c and 45c per pound for those valuable woods. Why is this? The same as above—is my answer. I have, in a former article, commented at length in the manner of purchasing wools in that county, which I again repeat. That is, establish houses in central locations, and place none but men who are practically qualified to judge wools by their fibre, (not as it is now done, by size and weight of fleece,) and can discriminate between good and bad wools, and will pay a fair price for good clean wools. Then the farmers would vie with each other in getting up their wools for market, knowing that it would be handled by men of judgement, and they would be paid for so doing. But as it is at present, the man who takes pains and has his wools in good order, is laughed at by his more experienced neighbor, who knows their wools will be purchased by an agent, receiving a percentage on all wools purchased. I hope I have said sufficient to cause a change in the manner of purchasing wools in Washington county, Pa.

"MORTIMER."

September 19, 1869.

GERMAN

ARNICA OINTMENT,

Is a Never failing Remedy for

Rheumatism, Sprains,
Pains, Burns,
Pain in the Back,
Stiffness of the Limbs,
Weakness of the Joints,
Swellings, Sore Throat,
Bruises, Scalds, Cuts,
Old Sores, Frosted Feet,
Neuralgia, &c.,

SOLD AT

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,

44 SIXTH STREET, above Penn,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DR. SARGENT'S

LIVER PILLS.

Are You Bilious?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
Are You Dyspeptic?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
Are You Troubled with Headache?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
Are You Habitually Costive?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
Are You Troubled with Liver Complaint?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
Have You Jaundice?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
Are You Suffering from General Debility?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS?
Would You Give Tone to the Digestive Organs?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
For All Diseases of the Stomach or Liver
DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS ARE UNSURPASSED.

DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS can be had at any Druggists.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOX.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND MASONS.—The undersigned have a Bridge to build across Indian Creek, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, consisting of two abutments, one pier containing about 2,500 perches first class rock, and 40 masonry arches, also several very small work. Plans can be seen at the Engineer's Office, Smith House, Connellsville, on and after Monday, the 6 of said Road, six miles above Connellsville.

BUFF, DILLINGER & CO.,
Contractors.

FOR SALE,

AT MAYSVILLE KY.,

160,000 Feet of Land, with the Buildings thereon.

Formerly occupied by the Union Coal and Oil Co., and suitable for a Foundry or Machine Shop. The Land is 278 feet 110, with Smaller Buildings as follows, viz: 17x38, 31x46, 19x22 and 18x60. The Buildings are built of Brick, with good Roofs, and are in good condition. There is also a Frame Building 26x90, and an Ice House 15x17.

The above property is on the river bank, about a mile below the city, and has a good landing at all stages of water. Apply to

W. L. ABBOTT, Agent,
Maysville, Kentucky.

HATS AND CAPS,

OF THE SEASON.

RAMALEY'S HAT PARLOR,

No. 22 Fifth Avenue.

A FULL STOCK OF ALL THE NEW STYLES

LECTURE.

REV. GEO. W. SAMSON, D.D.,

President Columbian College, Washington, D. C., will Lecture in the

UNION BAPTIST CHURCH,

Grant street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1869.

Subject—The Desert Cities; and the Routes of the India Trade from the Past up to the Present Day.

Tickets 50 cents; to be had at Music and Book Stores, and at the Door.

THE ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.

The Superior Quality Imparted to Good Iron, the great Improvement in Inferior Iron and the Reduced Cost, commend it to all Manufacturers of Iron.

JAMES P. SPEER,

ATTORNEY FOR THE TRUSTEES.

Office, 96½ FOURTH AVENUE.

OPENING.

MISS L. M. TAYLOR,

OPENS FALL BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

44 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

LINEN GOODS.

TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
DAMASK DOYLIES,
PILLOW LINENS,
SHIRTING LINENS,
TOWELINGS,

A NEW STOCK JUST OPENED BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Carr,
McCandless
& Company,

94 WOOD STREET,

Offer to the Trade a Choice New Stock, selected with care, at the Lowest Eastern Prices.

DRESS GOODS.

PLAID POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
ENGLISH MERINOS,
ALPACCAS,
NEW DELAINES,
NEW ARMURES,
NEW GINGHAMS,
NEW REPS.

DOMESTICS.

CHECKS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
TICKS, PRINTS,
PLAID FLANNELS,
PLAIN FLANNELS,
ROB ROY FLANNELS,
WATER-PROOF,

BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS, &C.

Blankets and Shawls

IN GREAT VARIETY.

A FULL STOCK OF

NOTIONS
AND
SMALL WARES GENERALLY

Close Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

New Fall Goods,

JUST OPENED.

DARK PRINTS,

VERY CHOICE STYLES.

WIDE DARK CHINTZES,

At 25 Cents Per Yard.

Black Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.

Black Mohair Lustres.
Irish, French and American Poplins.
Black and Colored Empress Cloths and Keps.

Black and Fancy Dress Silks,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Black, Brown and Mixed Waterproof Cloth.
English Water Proof Cloth, at $2 00 per yard, a very superior article.

White, Red and Gray Flannels,

FULLERTON BARRED FLANNELS,

Worth 10 cents per yard more to the wearer than any other Flannel in the market.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

WALL PAPER.

ELEGANT

Paper Hangings

Stamped Gold,
Greek Panels,
Plain Tints,
Ceilings,
Oil Cloth and
Pressed Velvets,
Leather Finished,
Enameled Tints,
Cheap Papers,
Paper Curtains,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

W. P. MARSHALL'S

NEW WALL PAPER STORE,

191 LIBERTY STREET.

WALL PAPER.

JAMES HOWARD,

Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Manilla, Roofing and Wrapping Papers.

COR. SMITHFIELD AND SEVENTH AV

Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing.

T. D. TWAITS & CO.'S

BALTIMORE

OYSTERS.

Wholesale and Retail Buyers

Will find it to their advantage to give these Oysters a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

F. G. Craighead,

AGENT,

211 LIBERTY STREET.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the Trade generally that we have established a Depot for

E. & M. BOLLMAN'S

IMPERIAL FRENCH WINE

VINEGAR,

WITH

WATT, LANG & CO.,

172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

Strength and quality guaranteed. Increased facilities enable us to offer purchasers superior advantages.

BOLLMAN & CARL,

63 SOUTH GAY ST., Baltimore, Md.

A NEW SENSATION.

AROMATIC FURNITURE POLISH

Perfumes and cleans the apartments. For sale by

JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent,

No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHEAT.

A Few Thousand Bushels

PRIME OLD RED WINTER WHEAT, wanted by

D. WALLACE,

353 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS.

1869 FOR THE 1869

Fall Trade.

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS.

T. F. PHILLIPS

87

Market Street,

HAS JUST OPENED A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

FOR THE

FALL TRADE

EMBRACING A FULL LINE OF

Black Alpacas,
Poplin Alpacas,
Poplins, Silks,

SHAWLS

CHINTZES,

CALICOS, MUSLINS,

AND A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Flannels

VERY CHEAP.

OUR LINE OF ALPACAS AND POPLIN ALPACAS IS THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

THE CHELTENHAM

Water-Proof

SUIT,

A New Article, of which I am making

A SPECIALTY.

NEW GOODS

AT

Macrum & Carlisle's,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Embroideries and Laces,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Hats and Bonnets,
"Glove Fitting" and French Corsets,
New Styles of Bradley Skirts,
Parasols, all the new styles,
Sun and Rain Umbrellas,
Hosiery, the best English makes,
Agents for "Harris' Seamless Kids,"
Spring and Summer Underwear.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

PATENT SHAPE BEMIS COLLARS,

LOCKWOOD'S "IRVING,"

"WEST END," "ELITE," &c., in White and Fancy,

"DICKENS," "DERBY," and other styles.

Dealers supplied with all the above at Manufacturers' Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

Great Bargains, Great Bargains

AT

W. W. MOORHEAD'S,

81 MARKET STREET.

One of the finest assortments of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES in the city.

PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

OSTRICH FEATHERS, FLOWERS and RIBBONS, at Very Low Prices.

HOSIERY GLOVES, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, SILK SCARFS, FANCY GOODS and NOTIONS.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

In Underwear, Collars, Socks, Suspenders, Gloves, Fancy Bows, Ties, White Shirts, Striped and Barred Shirts, in every variety, at

W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market Street.

MWF

EVERYBODY SAYS THAT

MARVIN'S SUPERIOR

Oyster Crackers,

Water Crackers,

AND

CRACKER MEAL,

ARE THE BEST MADE NOW-A-DAYS.

BAKERY,

No. 91 Liberty Street.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM.

GEO. B MILTENBERGER,

SOLE AGENT FOR

KEDSIE'S RELIABLE

WATER FILTER,

No. 236 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WHOLESALE

HATS

AND

CAPS

FOR THE

FALL TRADE.

Market Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

Men's and Boys'

IN ALL THE

LATEST STYLES,

AT PRICES

That Defy Competition.

Goods Received Daily.

R. H. PALMER,

84

WOOD STREET.

DRUGGISTS.

AT THE OLD STAND,

COR. FEDERAL AND LACOCK STREETS,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Pure White Lead,
Pure White Lead,

BY THE KEG OR TON.

Linsed Oil, Spirits Turpentine,

VARNISHES, BRUSHES,

PAINTERS' MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS

FOR SALE LOW BY

W. J. SNODGRASS,

(Formerly R. M. & W. J. Snodgrass.)

SODA ASH, PUMICE STONE,

Bi Carb Soda, Sal Soda,
Blue Vitriol, Epsom Salts,
Bath Brick,
Venitian Red, "English,"
Rockville Ochre,
French Zinc, dry and in oil,

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

George A. Kelly,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Corner Wood st. and Second avenue.

PEACH

PARERS.

Call and See Them

AND

You Will Not Remain

WITHOUT ONE.

JAS. BOWN,

186

WOOD STREET.

STONE PIPE,

CHIMNEY TOPS, &c.

We have now on hand, Fifteen (15) Thousand Feet of STONE DRAIN PIPE, of different sizes. Also, a large selection of CHIMNEY TOPS, of various styles, which we will sell cheap.

PLUMBING and GAS FITTING done at moderate rates. Persons requiring anything in our line, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

BAILIFF, BROWN & CARSON,

PLUMBERS AND GAS PIPE FITTERS

55 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

TUF

NOTICES.

I. O. O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF HENRY LAMBERT LODGE, No. 455, I. O. O. F., will meet on FRIDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, at the hall, corner Fifth avenue and Pride street, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, P. G. WM. H. HUSH. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hall to convey the brethren to the late residence of the deceased. Brethren of Sister Lodges are respectfully invited to attend. JOHN H. HOFFER, N. G.

NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE a Meeting held on SATURDAY, the 18th of September, at LEVY LUKE, 11 Grant street, Pittsburgh, at 11 o'clock A. M., and we respectfully invite one Delegate from every Coal Works in Allegheny and adjoining counties to attend, in order to express our sympathy, in support of the Widows and Orphans at the Avondale Mine Disaster, in Luz

The Daily Commercial.

THE STOWE-BYRON SCANDAL.

Letter from the Solicitors of Lady Byron.

To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR: As the solicitors of the descendants and representatives of the late Lady Noel Byron, for whose family we have acted for upwards of half a century, we request your permission to publish in the columns of the *Times* the following observations relative to an article which has just appeared in *Macmillan's Magazine*.

The article in question is entitled "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life," and Mrs. H. B. Stowe is announced to be the writer of it.

Of the paper itself we should probably have abstained from taking any public notice if it had appeared in a less respectable journal than *Macmillan*, or if even in this periodical the authoress had been allowed to tell her story without editorial preface or comment. The editor of *Macmillan*, however, has not only admitted Mrs. Stowe's article, but he has prefixed to it a note in which he authoritatively proclaims to the world that "the paper on Lady Byron's life and relations to Lord Byron is the complete and authentic statement of the whole circumstances of that disastrous affair." Nay, more, "that this paper is, in fact, Lady Byron's own statement of the reasons which forced her to the separation which she so long resisted." Again, the editor states that the contribution of Mrs. Stowe supplies "evidence at once new and direct," on Lady Byron's history.

We, as the family solicitors, beg most distinctly to state that the article is not "a complete" or "authentic statement" of the facts connected with the separation; that it cannot be regarded as Lady Byron's own statement, and that it does not involve any direct evidence on Lady Byron's history.

Instead of direct evidence, Mrs. Stowe has nothing to communicate but her recollections of a conversation thirteen years ago, and her impressions of a manuscript which she states that Lady Byron at that time gave her to peruse, and which, according to her own showing, she read under very great excitement. These circumstances probably account for several obvious errors into which Mrs. Stowe has fallen, such as assigning two years instead of thirteen months as the period during which Lady Byron resided under the same roof with her husband; and similar inaccuracies, to which, for the present purpose, it is unnecessary to allude.

Without for a moment concealing Mrs. Stowe's narrative contains a complete account of Lady Byron's relations with her husband, we must protest against it as being professedly—first, a most gross breach of the trust and confidence stated to have been reposed in her; second, as inconsistent with her own recommendation to Lady Byron; and, third, as an ignorant violation (at least we wish it, in charity, suppose Mrs. Stowe to be ignorant) of the express terms of Lady Byron's last will and testament.

First, as relates to a breach of trust, Mrs. Stowe states that she was consulted in an interview, which to use her own words, "in almost the solemnity of a deathbed," not as to whether she would undertake the redaction of Lady Byron's married history, but only as to the policy of publishing such a history at all; secondly, Mrs. Stowe, on her own admission, returned to Lady Byron the brief memorandum paper which had been entrusted to her, with the statement or her opinion that "Lady Byron would be entirely justified in leaving the truth to be disclosed after her death, and recommended that all the facts necessary should be put in the hands of some persons to be so published;" thirdly, Lady Byron did, by her last will and testament, executed a few days before her decease, bequeath to three persons as trustees all her manuscripts, to be by them first sealed up, afterward deposited in a bank in the the names of such trustees, and she directed that no one else, however nearly connected with her, should upon any plea whatsoever be allowed to inspect such documents which the trustees are alone to make use of as they might judge fit for the best for the interests of her grandchildren. Mrs. Stowe is not one of these three. Her paper is entirely gratuitous and unauthorized. It is, as we have said, not consistent with her own counsel: it is an offense against Lady Byron's dying wishes, and the authoress has written in utter disregard of the feelings of those grandchildren of whom she speaks in a vague, fulsome way, as "some of the best and noblest of mankind."

The appearance of the volumes about Lord Byron by the Countess Guiccioli is alleged by Mrs. Stowe as the main reason which induced her to publish her story; but if Lady Byron's descendants, her personal and intimate friends in this country, suffer the slander of the Countess Guiccioli to pass unrefuted—for, to Mrs. Stowe's own expression, of what value was the outcry of "the initiated" against the wife?—their silence should surely have led Mrs. Stowe to hesitate before giving to the world a statement in which, however it may affect the memories of the dead, must inevitably inflict much pain on the living.

"Lady Byron's own statement" is in the possession of those who love her memory too well to make a rash use of it; and if the world is ever to learn the true story of Lady Byron's life, it will learn it from them.

It would have been in better taste if Mrs. Stowe and the editor of *Macmillan's Magazine* had imitated the "religious silence" which the latter so much commends in the case of Lady Byron. Meanwhile, Lady Byron's descendants and representatives entirely and absolutely disclaim all cognizance of Mrs. Stowe's article, which has been published without their privity or consent.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,
WHARTON & FORDS.
6 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, Sept. 1.

PERSONAL.

The Paris *Figaro* announces the arrival in that city of a young and rich American girl—Mlle. Florence Chussets—who is declared to have a fortune of forty millions, whether francs or dollars we are not told. If the *Figaro* had added that the lady was formerly a slave and belonged to "Massa" Chussets, it might have added to the sensational character of the story without in the least injuring its truthfulness.

Says the Boston *Traveller*: Hon. Anson Burlingame and Hon. N. P. Banks were in Paris at last accounts. We learn that the General proposes to accompany the Minister upon his trip to St. Petersburg. There is probably no one better acquainted with Mr. Burlingame's policy than Gen. Banks, nor any one better qualified for carrying it out. He seems to be just the man for the Chinese mission, and many of his friends would be pleased with the announcement that he had been nominated for the place. All that the friends of General Banks have to do is to induce Gen. Grant to think as they do.

A letter from England says: "The orthodox mind is much distressed at the elevation of Prof. Huxley to the high chair of science, to be followed by Prof. Tyndall, two of the high priests of materialistic science. The baiting of Huxley by the three clergymen in the biological section was a great failure. It was a case of the lion and the dogs—the dogs retired limping and howling. Touching dogs, a gentleman here who has some fine mastiffs of ancient breed and unstained pedigree, was showing them to Huxley, who asked for the skeleton of one for his museum. 'I love my dogs, and if I killed one I should feel inclined to read some service over them.' 'Well, read the dogology (doxology) over him,' said the light-tongued Professor. In discussions upon deep sea fathoming in the biological section, he defined 'text books as a sort of literary chiffonier; said the history of chalk extended back to millions of years beyond the recorded history of man. A gigantic network of jelly life encircled the whole globe."

The Washington *Chronicle*, of the 15th, says: "The death of Mrs. Margaret Forney, the mother of the editor of this paper, which took place yesterday at Lancaster, Pa., where she was born on the 3d of December, 1792, marks the loss of an excellent, and, in many respects, a remarkable woman. Of the nearly seventy-seven years of her life more than fifty were filled with activity in good works, and in the exercise of the rare virtues for which she was so generally known and beloved."

A Frenchman, who recently visited Munich, writes to the Paris *Nationale* that he heard there the following anecdote concerning King Louis the First, of Bavaria, the lover of Lola Montes: "When King Louis the First had died, he had not to wait for his resurrection until doomsday. Kings and Emperors obtain such favors even in the other world. So he went straightway to the door of Paradise and knocked at it. 'Who is there?' asked St. Peter. 'Louis the First, King of Bavaria. Open the door!' St. Peter immediately prepared to let him in, but before doing so, he shouted through the speaking-tube, 'King Louis the First is here. Lock up the eleven thousand virgins!'"

There was a time when the name of George Hudson at the head of a prospectus was sufficient to make the fortune of a new company. He held levees in England as if he had been a Prince of the blood Royal. Crowds of people waited outside his doors in the hope of winning his attention. He was everywhere known as the "Railway King," and although his character never stood very high, he wielded enormous influence, and made the fortunes of many who afterwards helped to hunt him down. In his old age this man is **an exile** from his country, and until lately he was in the position of a beggar. At last an appeal to the public was made on his behalf, and for very shame those who profited by Hudson's enterprises could not refuse to assist him to bread. A subscription was raised, and sufficient money obtained to purchase a comfortable annuity. In his reply to the letter announcing the closing of the subscription list, Hudson writes: "I shall ever reflect with pride and satisfaction on my connection with your district"—the Sunderland District, which he once represented in Parliament. Probably he has forgotten some circumstances connected with the connection of which he speaks; but in justice to him it must be admitted, that, reckless as some of his actions were, he was the means of encouraging and completing many important public works. If he had been left to die of starvation, it would have been a lasting disgrace to those who formerly rose to fortune upon his shoulders.

The rumor put afloat by the *World* that James Gordon Bennett, Sr., is extremely ill, is without foundation. He continues to visit the *Herald* office as usual.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE.

ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
WILL SELL ON
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1869,
Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at their Stables, corner Seventh avenue and Liberty streets.

Eleven superior Work Horses;
One fast Trotting Horse, "Honest Tom;"
One 6 Mule Team, Wagon and Harness complete;
One Open Carriage, in good order;
Six second-hand Buggies.

JOHN H. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,
CORNER OF
Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,
And everything appertaining to the Horse.
Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.
JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

AT AUCTION.
BUILDING LOTS,
AND
ACRE LOTS
IN
Breed's Grove, Allegheny.
Saturday, Sept. 18, at 3 O'clock,
Will be sold on the premises a range of Building Lots 10 by 100, 24 by 150 and 50 by 150 feet more or less each, situated in Breed's Grove, adjoining the residence of Messrs. Jonathan Gallagher and Wm. M'Creery. The pleasant Valley Street Railway runs within a short distance of the Grounds. Gallagher street, recently graded, affords an easy drive, and a flight of steps affords good walking in all weathers. The situation is very agreeable, overlooking the entire city, and commanding city and country at once. If there is a fair attendance at the sale there will be no reservation in price. Persons who have not yet visited this locality are earnestly requested to do so; they will be astonished to find it so well adapted to building purposes. Terms liberal.
A. LEGGATE, Auct.

Important Sale of Machinery.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
Machinery, Tools and Fixtures
OF THE LATE
SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE CO.,
Sufficient for the manufacture of 200 Guns per day, will be sold at Public Sale, at the ARMORY of the Company, in TICKENOR'S BUILDING, BOSTON,
ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th.
This Machinery is of the best quality and make, and consists in part of Milling Machines, 16 of which are in a proportion of Index and Universal Milling Machines, 3 Engine Lathes, 15 Screw Machines, (Brown & Sharpe's a large number of Drill Presses, Power Press, Drop, Trip Hammers, Barrel Machinery of all kinds, Male Sinafing, Pulleys, &c., &c. Also, a large lot of new Shafting, consisting of about 1,600 feet of 2½ inch Main Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys; 160 feet of the same, in two Rollers.
Catalogues will be ready the 10th of September, and sent by mail on application to
JOHN H WELLS, Agent
Spencer Rifle Co., or
SAMUEL HATCH & CO., Auctioneers, Boston.
mwf

NOTICE—LARGE SALE OF
HORSE AND MULE SHOES.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., September 7, 1869.
I will sell at Public Auction, at the Quartermaster's Depot, on Wednesday, October 13, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., of WEDNESDAY, October 13, 1869, a large lot of Horse and Mule Shoes, as follows, viz:
About 161,000 lbs Mule Shoes, of Winslow pattern;
About 44,200 lbs Horse Shoes, Winslow pattern;
About 492,292 lbs Horse and Mule Shoes, of mixed patterns, contained in 4,324 boxes.
Also, about 60,000 lbs Horse and Mule Shoes, of mixed patterns, contained in 527 boxes.
By order of the Quartermaster General U. S. A.
J. POTTER,
Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Q. M. U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—THAT DESIRABLE
Three-story Brick Dwelling House,
No. 198 Second avenue, containing 7 Rooms, Washhouse and Bath Room, Slate Roof, Marble Mantle, Hot and Cold Water and Gas Fixtures complete, Lot 24 by 85 feet. Immediate possession given if desired. For further information inquire of JOHN McQ. WOODS, At Lloyd & Black's Iron Works, adjoining City Gas Works.

TOBACCO.
GRANT & WILLIAMS'
PREMIUM
Black Sweet Tobacco,
In Butts and Caddies, Manufactured at Richmond, Va.
This old established and popular brand of SWEET TOBACCO can now be had of all Wholesale Dealers. A trial will determine its superiority over all other brands.
WM. A. BOYD & CO., Sole Agents,
BALTIMORE, MD.

R. & W. JENKINSON,
No. 6 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
PLUG TOBACCO.
Special attention given to
SPUN ROLL, FOR JOBBERS.
Wholesale Dealers are invited to call.
Prices Low and Goods Guaranteed.

NEW PAINT.
To Dealers and Consumers of Paint.
Harris Patent Paint
Fire and Weather Proof,
LETTERS PATENT JULY 3, 1866.
Is an entirely new article, produced under Letters Patent granted to JOS. B. HARRIS, in the United States and Great Britain.
It is as near A PERFECT & ABSOLUTE NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT as can be produced, and as far superior to all other so-called Fire-Proof Paints as light is superior to darkness.
FIRE-PROOF PAINT,
As Pure White Lead is to Byrites. It spreads fifty per cent. more (weighing 25 per cent. less), than the best White Lead, does not blister or peel, and is entirely free from the poisonous character of Lead and other Paints. The material from which this Paint is produced has been used in commerce before, and is an additional illustration of the wise economy of nature. All that is asked is
A FAIR TRIAL,
And to that end we offer it to the public, CHALLENGING COMPETITION AS TO ECONOMY, DURABILITY, PROTECTION FROM FIRE, as well as use and comfort to the Painter working and using this Paint. ☞Liberal Discount to the Trade.
BUY AND TRY
The Harris Patent Paint.
ADDRESS
HARRIS PATENT PAINT CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad Streets,
tf PITTSBURGH, PA.

Boulevard and Concrete
PAVEMENTS,
FOR
STREETS, DRIVES,
FLOORS, DEPOTS,
GARDENS, COURTS,
CELLARS,
WASHSTANDS,
GARDEN AND
LAWN WALKS.
The undersigned, having a long and successful experience in laying Concrete or Bolleved Pavements, are prepared to do the above work in the very best manner and on the most reasonable terms.
☞Orders left at No. 213 LIBERTY STREET will receive prompt attention.
COLVIN & MORRIS.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, August 20, 1869.
SEALED BIDS
Will be received for the
Redemption of One Million Dollars
OF THE LOAN OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
DUE JULY 1st, 1870,
Until 12 o'clock, M., October 1st, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pa. and indorsed "Bids for Redemption of State Loan."
F. JORDAN, Secretary of State,
J. F. HARTRANFT, Auditor General,
R. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer,
Commissioners of the sinking Fund.
N. B.—No newspaper publishing this above without authority will receive pay.

TRADE MARK
Dithridge's
FIRE-PROOF
LAMP
CHIMNEYS.
NOTICE TO THE CHEESE TRADE.
60 cases Young America,
75 boxes English Gloucester, mild;
50 boxes English Cheshire, mild;
50 boxes New York Factory, mild;
30 boxes New York Goshen, mild;
In store and arriving, for sale with full stock of Groceries H. RIDDLE,
Liberty street

EDUCATIONAL.

EPISCOPAL
CLASSICAL ACADEMY.
The Fall Term of this School begins SEPTEMBER 6TH, 9 A. M., in its New Rooms, 293 LIBERTY STREET, (Keystone Bank Building).
Applications for admission of Pupils may be made at the School Room during the week preceding the day of opening, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.
It is very desirable that all Pupils be present the first day of the Term.
Persons having sons to educate for College or Business are invited to communicate with the Principal,
Rev. T. L. BELLAM, A. M.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.
THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WEDDING STATIONERY.
JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
PERIES AND PEERLESS
WEDDING PAPERS
AND
ENVELOPES,
Including the New Styles
ROSE TINTED
CARDS, MONOGRAMS AND ENGRAVED INVITATIONS,
Prepared after the best Eastern Styles, promptly.
R. S. DAVIS & CO.,
193 LIBERTY STREET.

TIP-TOP,
The Noiseless Slates.
They make no Noise, will not Scratch the Desk, and will not Break when dropped.
FOR SALE BY
J. R. WELDIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
School Books, Drawing Materials, &c,
101 WOOD STREET.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE
Text Books,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
At
Methodist Book Depository,
NO. 129 SMITHFIELD STREET,
CORNER OF VIRGIN ALLEY.
JOSEPH HORNER,
AGENT.
tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THIRD
LARGE ARRIVAL
OF
SUMMER
BOOTS, SHOES,
Gaiters and Balmorals,
Consisting of all kinds and qualities, selected with care,
And will be sold as LOW as they can be bought for in New York or Boston.
☞All orders from the country will be promptly filled.
I am also Agent for two Philadelphia Manufacturers, and will sell their Goods at their prices, in Philadelphia, thus saving freight and expense. Country Merchants will save money by calling and examining my Stock and Prices, before purchasing elsewhere, at
J. H. BORLAND'S
58 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, Sept. 16, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR
GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING
Forthwith, from Butler street to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and is now ready for inspection, and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, September 27 h, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, September 7, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR
GRADING MILLER STREET,
From Center avenue to Forbes street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, September 17, 1869, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

SPEER'S
Port Grape Wine,
Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes. Also,
EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS TO USE.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.
Speer's Port Grape Wine,
FOUR YEARS OLD.
This justly celebrated Native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable
Tonic and Strengthening Properties
Are unsurpasse by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial in the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect, A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.
Invalidus use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Females use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Weakly Persons find a Benefit by its use.
Speer's Wines in ospit are preferred to other Wines.
Sold by Druggists generally, who also sell Speer's Standard Wine Bitters. Trade supplied by all Wholesale Dealers. See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.
A. SPEER'S Vineyard, No Jersey. Office, No. 243 Broadway, New York.

FOR LEASE,
Charcoal Blast Furnace.
The undersigned offer for a term of years, all that desirable CHARCOAL FURNACE, PROPERTY, situate in Fayette county, Penna., and known as
Wharton Furnace,
CONSISTING OF A
Hot Blast Charcoal Furnace,
In complete repair (the Hot Blast and Blowing Apparatus being entirely new), and
3,000 ACRES OF LAND,
The greater portion of which is of the finest quality of Timber for Charcoal purposes, and all within a reasonable hauling distance of the Furnace.
There are a number of ORE MINES OPENED and in good working order, and the property ABOUNDS IN ORE AND LIME-STONE, and everything requisite to the successful working of a Charcoal Furnace
For particulars and further information apply to
WOOD & LUKENS,
McKeesport, Allegheny county, Pa.
Or to A. HAYDEN, on the premises.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
Fifteen Months from October,
FOR ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS TO NEW SUBCRIBERS. Offer good during September.
WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,
Pittsburgh Advertising Agency,
143 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARPETS.

New Fall Stock
OF
CARPETS,
The First in Market and the Cheapest.
CHOICE PATTERNS TWO-PLY AND THREE-PLY
Cheap Ingrain Carpets.
THE FINEST LINE OF
BODY BRUSSELS
Ever Offered in Pittsburgh.
SAVE TIME AND MONEY
BY BUYING FROM
McFARLAND & COLLINS
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,
SECOND FLOOR.

NEW CARPETS.
FRESH IMPORTATION,
Purchased by our Mr. H. McCallum from Manufacturers in Europe.
Velvets, Brussels,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, &c
The Finest Assortment ever offered in Pittsburgh.
ALSO, A FINE STOCK OF
Three-Plies, Ingrains,
AND
COMMON CARPETS.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-SEASONED
OIL CLOTHS.
McCallum Bros.
51 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS,
Floor Oil Cloths,
MATTINGS,
Window Shades,
AT LOW PRICES.
We offer many of our Goods much below last Spring's Prices. Those needing Goods in our line can save money by buying at once.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW CARPETS.
Just Opened a Choice Assortment of
Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain and Common
CARPETS,
To Fill up since Close of Spring Trade.
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF
WHITE, CHECK AND FANCY
MATTINGS,
At Lower Rates than Heretofore.
FULL LINES OF
OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, &c.
Oliver McClintock & Co,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

INSURANCE.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE
Insurance Co.,
Of London and Edinburg.
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS OVER
$14,000,000
GOLD.
LIPPINCOTT & WHITTEN,
AGENTS.
NO. 86 FOURTH AVENUE,
Opposite Safe Deposit Co.'s Building.

W. H. LIPPINCOTT,
ROBT. G. WHITEN,
SECOND FLOOR.
MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH,
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL.....$175,000.
Office, No. 98 WATER STREET.
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CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office corner Market and Water streets, second floor
W. M. A. SHEPARD.....President.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
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PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth sts., second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK.....President.
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Capt. GEORGE NEELD.....General Agent.
Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
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CRYSTAL
PETROLEUM WORKS
LIVINGSTON BROS.
PITTSBURGH
LIVINGSTON BROTHERS
CRYSTAL
Refined Petroleum
IN
Five Gallon Tin Cans with Patent Caps,
DUQUESNE WAY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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BARR & MOSER, Architects, 2 and 4 St. Clair street.

AGRICULTURAL.
KNOX W. W., 137 LIBERTY STREET, Agricultural Implements and Farm Machinery, Seeds, &c.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
BLAKELEY WM., 91 GRANT STREET, opposite Court House, Collections made in the counties of Allegheny, Venango and Armstrong.
HARPER SAMUEL, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, (Register in Bankruptcy), 93 Diamond street, Kuhn's Law Building.
MACKRELL H. C., 89 GRANT STREET, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
PARKER T. S., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 94 Diamond street, near Grant.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.
COOK, COBURN & CO., CHICAGO, AND Cook, Coburn & Taylor, Cincinnati, Newspaper Advertising Agents.

BRUSHES.
THOMPSON J. F. & CO., NO. 60 FOURTH avenue, Manufacturers of all kinds of Brushes, and Dealers in Notions, Wholesale and Retail.

BANKS.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pa. Capital, $500,000. JAS. LAUGHLIN, President; J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pa. Capital, $500,000. F. SCHMERTZ, Prest.; JAS. R. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

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PITTSBURGH STEAM BRICK MFG. CO. The best Building and Paving Brick in use. Office corner First and Wood. H. DICKSON President.

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CHESTNUT D. & CO., 335 LIBERTY ST. Hoyt's Leather Belting, Gum Belting, Hose Packing, Lace Leather. At Eastern Prices.

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PITTOCK J. W., CORNER FIFTH AND Smithfield street, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Books, Stationery, Periodicals, Sporting Goods, &c.

BROKERS.
KENNEDY J. W., 80 FOURTH STREET, Dealer in U. S. Bonds, Railway, Bank and other Stocks.

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BRESH JARED M. & SON, 61 PENN ST. Manufacturers of Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks, Sheet Iron Works, &c.

COOPERAGE.
ADAMS M. P. & BRO., COOPERAGE and Lumber Brokers, Ferry Building, Eighth street, Pittsburgh, 61 Columbus street, Cleveland.

COMMISSION—PRODUCE.
BRICKER & CO., COMMISSION MERchants for part of Pittsburgh, Feed, Hay and Produce, No. 197 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
GRAFF J. A., NO. 215 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Produce and Commission Merchant. Butter and Eggs specialties.
M'BANE & ANJER, COMMISSION Merchants, Dealers in Flour, Grain and Produce, 141 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COPPER WORK.
SCAIFE WM. B., 119 AND 121 FIRST street, manufactures Copper Pipes of all kinds. Particular attention to Pipes for Rolling Mills, &c., wherever strength and durability are required.

DRUGGISTS—WHOLESALE.
HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS, 266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Patent Medicines.

ENGINE BUILDER.
ATLAS WORKS, MORTON STREET, Ninth ward, Manufacturer of Engines, Boilers, Machinery and Castings. S. MILLER, President.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 54 Fifth avenue. GEORGE BINGHAM, Agent.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.
BRADLEY S. & SONS, MANUFACTURers of Bro. Fancy, Heavy Dress 31 and 28½ inch Fine Fluids Factory on River avenue, below new Suspension Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

FENCES, IRON RAILINGS.
COCHRAN J. & BRO., 86 THIRD ST., Manufacturers of Plain and Ornamental Iron Railings, Doors, Gratings, Fences, Bedsteads, &c.

FILE MANUFACTURERS.
CROSLAND & CHALLINOR, DUQUESNE Way, near Marbury, Manufacturer of Superior Files, Old Files re-cut. Job Grinding done to order.

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CAST IRON WATER AND GAS PIPES. National Foundry and Pipe Works, 23d street, Pittsburgh. Pipes cast from 3 in. to 60 inch diameter.
DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO., COR. Liberty and 22d streets, Iron Bridge, Rolling Mill, Blast Furnace and Machinery Castings.
KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY ROLLing Mill and Machinery, Engines, Nail Machines, Retorts and Castings generally.
LIVINGSTON & CO., FOUNDERS AND Mfrs. of light Castings of all descriptions. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny. Light work a specialty.
PRICE & SIMS, 29 WOOD STREET, Thimble Skein and Machine Cast Iron Sinks, Hollow Ware, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, &c.
TOTTEN & CO., FULTON FOUNDRY, Chilled Rolls. Rolling Mill and Blast Furnace Machinery. Seed card in another column.

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BEAVER FALLS GLASS WORKS.—P. Manufacturers of Black and Green Glassware, &c. Cook, Penn and Ninth sts. WM. LITTLE, Agent.
M'CULLY WILLIAM & CO., 18 AND 20 Wood street, Manufacturers of Window Glass and Druggists' Glassware, Wine and Porter Bottles.
TORRENS JOSEPH, MANUFACTURER of Window Glass. Warehouse, No. 27 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WOLFE, HOWARD & CO., Manufacturers of Window Glass and Glassware, No. 4 Wood street.

GROCERS.
ABEUCKLES & CO., 242 AND 244 LIBerty, Jobbers in Groceries. Proprietors of Spice Mills and Roasted Coffees.
GORMLY W. M., 271 LIBERTY ST., Wholesale Grocer. Established A. D. & T. Gormly, 1812.
MEANS & COFFIN, Wholesale Grocers, Corner Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WATT, LANG & CO., 172 AND 174 Wood street, Wholesale Dealers in groceries, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Fish, Carbon Oil, &c.

GAS FITTERS, PLUMBERS.
WELDON & KELLY, 147 WOOD ST. Largest assortment in the city of Fixtures, Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., for Gas or Oil.

GUNS, AMMUNITION, &c.
CRAIG WM., MANUFACTURER OF AND Dealer in Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Cartridges, Ammunition, &c. No. 56 Federal street, Allegheny.
SCHULTE H. H., 50 WAYNE STREET, Manufacturer and Dealer in Rifles, Revolvers, Shot Guns and Sporting Materials. Repairing done.

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KIRCHNER & PARKER, SECOND AND Try, Bottle Moulds of all kinds; No. 1 Flint Moulds and Presses. Light Machinery made to order

HARDWARE.
ENGLAND J. & CO., 263 LIBERTY ST. Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and File Manufacturers, House Spouting, Sash, &c., manufacturers' prices.
WHITMORE, WOLF, DUFF & CO., Sign of the Anvil, 50 Wood, 3 doors above St. Charles Hotel, Importers and Dealers in Hardware.

HAIR WORKERS.
PECK JOHN, ORNAMENTAL HAIRWorker and Perfumer, removed to 131 Third st. The only Ladies' Hair Dressing Rooms in the city.

IRON WORK.
SCAIFE WM. B., 119 AND 121 FIRST street, manufactures all kinds of Sheet and Plate Iron Work. Particular attention paid to work for Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Gas Works and Oil Refineries. Also, Corrugated Iron Roofs.

JEWELERS.
GILMORE WM., 178 WOOD STREET, near Liberty, Dealer in Jewelry, Watches and Clocks.

LOOKING GLASSES.
GILLESPIE J. J. & CO., 86 WOOD ST., Manufacturers of Looking Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frames, No. 86 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO., 6 WOOD, Looking Glass Manufacturers and Importers of Looking Glass Plates.

MILLINERY, &c.
PALMER R. H., 84 WOOD STREET, Wholesale Dealer in Men's and Ladies' Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, &c.

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BUTLER H. L., COR. SECOND AVENUE and Market st. Dealers in Iron and Wood-working Machinery, and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds.

NEWSPAPERS.
PITTSBURGH DAILY AND WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, best Advertising Medium in the city. Office, 76 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

OYSTERS, FOREIGN FRUIT.
M'KINNELL J. H., AGENT FOR WM. L. Ellis & Co.'s Oysters. Also, Dealer in Game, Fish and Fruits. 21 Sixth street, late St. Clair.

PATTERN, MODEL MAKER.
VERA S. L. SPECIAL ATTENTION paid to Stoves, Brass Work, Models, Fine Work, &c., Fourteenth street, bank of Allegheny river.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
GRAHAM T., 93 WOOD, PHOTOGRAPHS for the Million—Card, $1 per dozen; Whole sized Pictures, $1. Duplicates, 75 cents.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

PHYSICIAN.
DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE for the Treatment of Lung and other obstinate Diseases, 120 Penn street. Office hours 9 to 4.

PLANING MILL.
HEATH JOHN, CORNER MARBURY and Duquesne Way, Great Western Planing Mill and Box Factory: Doors, Sash, Flooring, &c.

SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES. No. 102 second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEEL SPRING WORKS.
KEYSTONE SPRING WORKS, MORRIS & RUTAN, 85 First avenue, Manufacturers of R. R. Car, Coach, Platform, Buggy and other Springs.

SEGARS.
FIFTH AVENUE SEGAR MANUFACtory, EMIL POERSTKE, 231 Fifth avenue, Man

The Daily Commercial.

JOHN CHINAMA OR COLUMBUS?

Who Discovered America and When?

Was Columbus the first discoverer of America, or did he only re-discover that continent after it had, in remote ages, been found, people and forgotten by the old world? It is curious that this question has not been more generally raised, for it is very clear that one or two things must be true: either the people whom Columbus found in America must have been descended from emigrants from the old world, and therefore America was known to the old world before Columbus's time, or else the aborigines of the Western Hemisphere were the result of spontaneous human generation, the development of man from a lower species of animal, or descended from a second Adam and Eve, whose origin would be equally puzzling. Unless we are prepared to cast aside Holy Writ, and all our general notions of the origin of human race, we must believe that there is only one time communication between the old world and the new. Probably this communication took place on the opposite side of the world to ours, between the eastern coast of Asia and the side of America most remote from Europe, and I believe it is quite possible that the inhabitants of eastern Asia may have been aware of the existence of America, and kept up intercourse with it while emigrant of the old world never dreamt of its existence.

The impenetrable barrier the Chinese were always anxious to preserve between themselves and the rest of the nations of the old world renders it quite possible that it should have been kept from the knowledge of America to the nearest, or, at any rate, from Europe. The opinion of the Arabs that the navigation of such remote times was not sufficiently advanced to enable the Chinese to cross the Pacific and land on the western shore of America is not conclusive, as we have now found that arts and sciences which were once generally supposed to be of quite modern origin existed in China ages and ages before their discovery in Europe. The arts of paper-making and printing, amongst others, had been practiced in China long before any idea of them existed in Europe. Why, then, should not the Chinese have been equally, or more, in advance of us in navigation? The assertion of Mr. Ellis, "with gigantic arms across the streets, whose existence would puzzle our modern engineers, the Pyramids, and other remains of stupendous works, point to a state of civilization and the existence of arts and sciences at times of which European historians give no account. One fact certainly is clear, that in the old world, or, at least some of the inhabitants of Asia, were once aware of the existence of America before the discovery by Columbus, that many of the Arabian *sheets* with whom I conversed on this subject are fully convinced that the ancient Arabian geographers knew of America, and in support of this opinion, point to passages in old works in which a country to the west of the Atlantic is spoken of. An Arab gentleman, a friend of mine, named Hussein Pasha, in a work he has just written on America, called *Ein-Nowarif Fairi*, quotes from Djeideki, and other old writers, to show this.

There is, however, amongst Chinese records not merely vague references to a country to the west of the Atlantic, but a circumstantial account of its discovery by the Chinese long before Columbus was born.

A competent authority on such matters, J. Houlet, Professor of Chinese in San Francisco, has lately written an essay on this subject, from which we gather the following startling facts: Fifteen hundred years ago, Chinese geographers

Fourteen hundred years ago even America had been discovered by the Chinese and described by Buddhist priests. Eighteen hundred years ago about 20,000 Chinese miles distant from China. About 500 years after the birth of Christ, Buddhist priests departed from China, bringing with the news that they had met with Buddhist idols and relics in America, which were already. Their descriptions, in many respects, resemble those of the Spaniards a thousand years after. They called the country "Fusang," after a tree which grew there, whose leaves resemble those of the bamboo, whose bark the natives made clothes and paper out of, and whose fruit they ate. These particulars correspond exactly and remarkably with those given by the American historian, Prescott, about the maguey tree in Mexico. He states that the Aztecs prepared a pulp for paper-making out of the bark of this tree. Then even its leaves were used for clothing, fibres for making ropes; its roots yielded a flourishing food, and its sap, by means of fermentation, was made into an intoxicating drink. The accounts given by the Chinese and Japanese, although a thousand years apart, agree in stating that the natives did not possess any iron, but only copper, that they made all their tools for working in stone and metals out of *a mixture of copper* and tin; and they, in this respect, as well as in many others, Europe. Asia, though but little of the worth of silver and gold. The religious customs and forms of worship presented the same characteristics to the Chinese fourteen hundred years ago as to the Spaniards four hundred years ago.

There is, moreover, a remarkable resemblance between the religion of the Aztecs and the Buddhism of the Chinese, as well as between the manners and customs of the Aztecs and those of the people of China. There is also a great similarity between the features of the Indian tribes of North America, Mexico, and those of the Chinese, and, as Haulay, the Chinese interpreter of the British Legation at Pekin states, between the accent and most of the monosyllable words of Chinese and the Indian languages. Indeed, this writer gives a list of words which point to a close relationship, and hints therefrom that there must have been emigration from China to the American continent at some remote period. Indeed, as to the ritual account of the Buddhist priests fourteen hundred years ago mentioned above as existing already. Perhaps now old records may be recovered in China which may furnish full particulars of this curious fact.

It is, at any rate, remarkable, and confirmative of the idea of emigration from China to America at some remote period, that at the time of the discovery of America by the Spaniards the Indian tribes on the coast of the Pacific, opposite to China, for the most part, enjoyed a state of civilization far in advance of while the inhabitants of the Atlantic shore were comparatively in a state of original barbarism. If the idea of America having been discovered by some of Columbus's forerunners from China be correct, it only goes to prove that there is nothing new under the sun; and that Shelley was right in his beautiful lines: "Thou canst not find one spot whereon to pour thy fury, Tyrant, none where can fall whether civilization did not exist in America when we were in a state of barbarism; and, stranger still, whether the endless march of ages in rearing over our present cultivation had not obliterated it, and whether the two hemispheres once again from each other's cognizance? Possibly, as is declared in the future, after civilization, to be like Sisyphus, always engaged in rolling up a stone which ever falls down.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

CITY MATTERS.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Baldwin Township.

The Vigilance Committee, of Precinct No. 1, Baldwin township, held a meeting on September 11th, completed their organization by choosing J. S. Hillman, President; E. O. Williams, Secretary; and William Faulkner, Treasurer. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the intention of the Republicans of the county to labor faithfully for the ticket nominated.

Grand Rally at Braddock's Fields.

The campaign will be inaugurated at Braddock's Fields on Saturday evening, by a grand rally of the Republicans of that place and surrounding townships. Messrs. Negley, Hon. Miles Humphreys, and others will address the meeting. An excursion train will leave the run from the end of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, to convey Tanner allies and others who desire to attend the meeting.

Temperance Meeting.

N. Nelson and David Kirk, Esqs., and Rev. S. Y. Kennedy, addressed a Temperance meeting at Wilkinsburg last evening.

The Temperance Reform.

The Executive Committee of the Temperance Reform movement met at 129 Smithfield street yesterday afternoon. The Committee on Printing reported that they had ordered the printing of 100,000 tickets. Several members of the Committee reported the people awake on the question of Temperance and Reform. It was arranged that hereafter the Committee meet every afternoon, instead of evening. The following names were added to the Executive Committee: Rev. Dr. Shields, T. W. Briggs, John Phillips, David Hostetter, Harmar Denny, Dr. J. Vankirk, Springer Harbaugh, James Murdoch, Edmund Wilkins, Jr., J. W. Wyeth and Wm. M. Darlington. It was resolved to hold meetings in the canal section, Perrysville, Belleview, Sewickley, East Liberty, Lawrenceville, Peebles, Baxtertown, Library, Mansfield, Sharpsburg, White Oak and Mt. Washington.

PERSONAL.—The Secretary of the Master Mechanics' Association was out riding last evening after the elegant span of horses of Mr. Anderson, of the firm of Anderson, Cook & Co., and the drive appeared to be more enjoyable than the carriage exercise of General Grant, who were favored by crowds. The General would probably have enjoyed a quiet drive after Mr. Anderson's splendid horses more than his trip to the Volksfest.

SUDDEN DEATH.—INQUEST.—William Colenburgh, aged forty years, and a resident of Woods Run, in Allegheny township, died suddenly about eight o'clock on Wednesday evening of heart disease. Alderman Donaldson held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The deceased lived in a boat on the river bank in the township mentioned, and leaves a widow and five children.

MONUMENTAL COMMITTEE.—There will be a meeting of the Soldiers' Monumental Committee on Monday, September 20th, at four o'clock p. m., at Mayor Kingsley's office, City Hall. It will be for this meeting to say whether the selection of a site shall be submitted to a vote of the people, and if so, shall they pay for the privilege of voting.

By order of the President.

MOSS. SAMUEL MCKEE.

"THE DESERT CITIES."—We trust our readers will not forget the lecture of Rev. George W. Samson, President of the Columbian College, Washington, D. C., which will be delivered this evening in the Methodist Church, Grant street. The lecture will be a very interesting one, as the distinguished lecturer will refer only to what he has seen, and not give a rehash of guide-books.

THE ACCIDENT AT JACKS RUN.—Alderman Donaldson yesterday visited Jacks run for the purpose of holding an inquest on the remains of Mr. Huish, who was killed the night previous by a horse running away. The family of deceased were satisfied of the manner of the death, and at their earnest solicitation the Alderman declined holding the inquest.

ODD FELLOWS FUNERAL.—Henry Lambert Lodge No. 475 I. O. O. F., will meet this morning at their hall, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of P. G., Wm. H. Huish. The members of sister lodges are invited to attend. Mr. Huish was a worthy member of the order, and one of the oldest in Western Pennsylvania.

PAID THE FINES.—Neely Burns and Tim McInerny paid ten dollars and costs each yesterday to Mayor Brush for disorderly conduct, preferred by Mary Miller. The offense consisted in the offenders kicking down the door of the dwelling of the prosecutrix on Virgin alley.

ALARM OF FIRE.—The alarm from box 81, at half-past ten yesterday morning, was occasioned by the partial burning of the roof of the north half of a two-story brick tenement house owned by Mr. Splane, on Middlebergy alley, occasioned by a defective flue. The damage was trifling.

THE WATER QUESTION—SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCILS.—A special meeting of city Councils is called for Monday afternoon next, to take into consideration the question of securing a greater supply and a better quality of water for the city. A full attendance of the members of both branches is desirable.

COMMON CASES.—The Mayor had twenty-four common cases before him yesterday morning, all of which were disposed of in the usual manner.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUNDLING.

Competition for Its Possession—It is to be Sold at Auction.

On Saturday night last, about nine o'clock, a babe was found at the front door of the glass warehouse of Messrs. Wm. Frank & Son, on the corner of Front street and Redoubt alley, in the Fifth ward, and conveyed to the house of Mrs. Boyer, on First avenue, between Market and Ferry streets, until such time as permanent provision could be made for it. When the bundle was unwrapped, and the little waif brought to light, it was found to be one of the sweetest and most beautiful of babies. It was provided with abundant clothing, of the neatest and cleanest description, and the child would have done honor to the nursery of the wealthiest lady or gentleman in the city. Its clear complexion, bright blue eyes, handsome features and winning smiles drew forth the most tender sympathies and lavish caresses from the ladies, and even susceptible *paterfamilias* were constrained to kiss and caress the pretty darling. Although but six weeks old, the appeals of beauty were so strong in this little face's favor as to secure for its possessor the tender of a home—of father, mother and friends—from several competitors. The question, "Who was her father?" "Who was her mother?" did not seem to repel its admirers, and thoughts as to its having "an origin in sin and an estate of sin and misery" never once entered their minds. The ladies decided it to be but a creature so angelic must possess more of heaven than of earth, and although cast-away, hundreds of hearts and scores of offers of homes, in a few hours, accorded a first, a short time since, but when her husband was ill from typhoid fever, and thought to test it, saying it was no use. The agent replied that it was not, but that nothing to test it, as he would call and take it away in a few days. In a week or ten days after he called, and informed the lady that it would remove the Fixter, but was met with the response, "Oh you can't have it; it's mine now, I know." This is the uniform experience of the agent, and those who wish to test this valuable invention should send for a circular at once. They will be found equally useful at all seasons, especially in the fall of the year. The demand for this water is much more disturbed by freshets than at seasons of drought. Orders can be seen or addressed at No. 239 Penn street.

Singular Occurrence.

About four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. George W. McIntyre, a well-known druggist at the corner of Fifth avenue and Pride street, under some singular circumstances. It appears that he left his boarding house on the avenue, near his drug store, at two o'clock Wednesday morning, to meet his wife at the Union depot, on the expectation of her arrival at that time. His brother-in-law accompanied him. When the train arrived it was discovered that his wife did not come, and Mr. McIntyre proposed to his brother-in-law that they get on the next train, as she would surely be on it. They started for the Union Depot, and while passing over the trestle underneath which the canal passes near the Union Depot, Mcintyre missed his footing and fell through, injuring himself internally, and so severely that he was compelled to return to the Union Depot. The brother-in-law went on to Allegheny and sent Mr. McIntyre's physician to find McIntyre. He then went out to his (the brother-in-law's) residence, but could not come there, and returning to the Union Depot, he found him very sick. McIntyre was made to give a statement of the affair, and he then got on the next train, as she would surely be on it. They started for the Union Depot, and while passing over the trestle underneath which the canal passes near the Union Depot, Mcintyre missed his footing and fell through, injuring himself internally, and so severely that he was compelled to return to the Union Depot. The brother-in-law went on to Allegheny and sent his physician to find him. He then went out to his